

The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

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who wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another
journal in New Orleans,
the proprietors of the Louisianaian,
to fill a necessity which has
long, and sometimes painfully,
been felt to exist. In the transition state
of our people, in their struggling efforts
to attain that position in the Body
Politic, which we conceive to be their
right, it is regarded that much infor-
mation, guidance, encouragement,
and proof have been lost, in
consequence of the lack of a medium,
through which these deficiencies might
be supplied. We shall strive to make
the Louisianaian a desideratum in these
respects.

POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the Lou-
isianian shall be "Republican at all
times and under all circumstances." We
advocate the security and enjoy-
ment of broad civil liberty, the abso-
lute equality of all men before the law,
and an impartial distribution of hon-
ors and patronage to all who merit
them.

Desiring of allaying animosities,
of restoring the memory of the bitter
struggle promoting harmony and union
among all classes and between all in-
terests, we shall advocate the removal
of all political disabilities, foster kind-
ness and forbearance, where malignity
and resentment reigned, and seek for
peace and justice where wrong and
oppression prevailed. Thus united in
aims and objects, we shall conserve
the best interests, elevate our noble
race, to an enviable position among
the States, by the development
of all legitimate resources, and secure
the full benefits of the mighty changes
in the history and condition of the
people and the Country.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an
equitable division of taxation among
all classes, a faithful collection of the
taxes, economy in the expendi-
ture, conformably with the exigen-
cies of the State or Country and the
discharge of every legitimate obliga-
tion.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of
the provisions of the act establishing
a common school system, and urge
a permanent duty the education of
our youth, as vitally connected with
the enlightenment and the secu-
rity and stability of a Republican
Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent,
and judicious conduct, we shall strive
to secure our paper, from an ephem-
eral and temporary existence, and
establish it upon a basis, that if we
are "commanded," we shall at all
times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookeller and Stationer

114 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS REGULAR REPUBLICAN

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

New Orleans, June 26, 1872.

CALL FOR THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL

delegates to the adjourned session of the

Republican State Convention, to

be held August 9, 1872, at the Mechanics

Institute, city of New Orleans, at 12 M.,

permanently to the following resolution,

adopted by the State Convention, held

June 19, 1872, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana,

to wit:

Resolved, That the State Central

Committee be authorized to call

upon the different parish organiza-

tions to double the number of their

delegates to the convention to meet

on August 9th.

I do hereby issue this my call to the

various Republican Parish Committees

throughout the State to immediately take

the necessary steps for holding elections

for an additional number of delegates to

attend the adjourned meeting of the Re-

publican State Convention, to meet in Me-

chanics Institute, New Orleans, August

9, 1872.

The object of this Convention is to

nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor,

Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Ac-

counts, Attorney General and Representa-

tives in Congress, and to transact such

other business as may come before it.

The additional representation in said

Convention shall be as follows, viz:

No. of Del.

Assumption..... 2

Baton Rouge, East..... 2

Baton Rouge, West..... 2

Bossier..... 2

Brennerville..... 2

Calcasieu..... 2

Cameron..... 2

Catahoula..... 2

Concordia..... 2

Caldwell..... 2

Carroll..... 2

Chalmette..... 2

De La Salle..... 2

De La Salle, West..... 2

Franklin..... 2

Grant..... 2

Iberville..... 2

Jackson..... 2

Jefferson..... 2

Lafayette..... 2

Lafayette..... 2

Lafayette..... 2

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS AND

PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

Headquarters Regular Republican Party

of Louisiana, No. 16 Dryades street,

New Orleans, June 26, 1872.

A convention of the regular Re-

publican party has adjourned to

meet on the ninth of August next

in the Mechanics Institute, in the

city of New Orleans. By a resolu-

tion of this convention, the basis of

representation in the same has been

doubled, and an election has been

ordered for an additional number

of delegates to the same, equal in

number to the whole delegation al-

ready elected. The object in this is

to afford an opportunity to all the

people of this State who approve of

the principles herein set forth to

take part in the deliberations of the

convention, and in the nomination

of capable, honest and representa-

tive men, who have their homes and

interests in Louisiana, upon a ticket

and platform of principles which

shall secure the support of all the

good people of this State.

In the present confused and tran-

sition state of political parties we

recognize three universal and pow-
erful sentiments, which run through
the hearts of a large majority of the
people of this State, without dis-
tinction of party. These are:

First—A desire for an honest,

economical and stable government,

administered by representative men

of character and capacity, who shall

be chosen without distinction from

any official ring.

Second—A conviction that the

interests of all the people of this

State are identical, and a desire for

a growth of new political relations,

which shall obliterate past class and

sectional animosities, and cultivate

that mutual conciliation and good

will which is essential to our com-

mon prosperity, and to the perman-

ent success of any political party;

and

Third—A growing recognition of

the good policy and necessity of a

closer alliance between the voters

of the Republican party and that

portion of the native population of

the State which has hitherto ab-

stained from political affairs on ac-

count of differences created by the

late civil war. With such a party,

based upon such liberal and bene-

ficient principles, we believe that

the rights of the colored people

delegates, they filled the building

with special deputy United States

marshals armed for the occasion.

To complete these extraordinary

preparations for a political conven-

tion and to emphasize the inaugu-

ration of this new style of con-

sulting the wishes of the people,

they obtained the necessary order

from the military authorities and

fortified the closed Customhouse

with Gatlin guns and garrisoned it

with United States soldiers under

arms. One hundred and ten dele-

gates to the convention, being a

majority, disgusted and indignant

at these tyrannical proceedings,

turned away from the Customhouse

and assembled in Turner Hall. The

State Central Committee appointed

by that convention has by its au-

thority convoked the present one.

On the nineteenth of June Mr.

Packard and his partisans called a

convention at Baton Rouge to nomi-

nate candidates for the State offi-

ces. The Customhouse cabal could

not keep good faith even with their

own confederates. In order to se-

crete the nomination of the favorites

of their own ring, and obey instruc-

tions from a "higher authority,"

they expelled from their convention

all representative and independent

men, and seated strangers, intrud-

ers, carpet-baggers and proxies of

their own creation, until their con-

vention consisted of Customhouse

officials, internal revenue tax col-

lectors and postmasters.

Customhouse employes, who were

elected as delegates to the Baton

Rouge convention were openly

threatened with dismissal from of-

fice by United States Marshal Pack-

ard if they failed to vote as he di-

rected. The lists of delegates elected

as furnished to the State Central

Committee by the parish and ward

clubs were suppressed by Mr.

Packard for four weeks previous to

the meeting of the convention, and

the names of delegates were not

allowed to be made known to

members of the committee. Lists

of delegates pledged to the ring

candidates were manufactured in

the United States marshal's office

and foisted upon the convention

as the regularly elected delegates.

Lobby tickets were issued, so that

all access even to the lobby was

denied to any but the partisans of

Mr. Packard. Mr. Casey refused,

in the presence of several well

known gentlemen, to assure his

Customhouse employes that their

places should not be imperiled if they

voted independently of Mr. Pack-

ard's dictation. Mr. Packard and

his instruments, when they dis-

covered that a majority of the

convention favored union with the

regular Republicans, substituted a

fraudulent resolutions in place of

the one really offered, by which such

insulting conditions were imposed

that union was made impossible.

They refused all honorable offers of

union with the regular Republicans

for the sole reason that such com-

promise would interfere with the

President and secretary of the

convention were convicted in open

session of fraudulently altering

their own rolls. Credentials were

withheld from legally elected dele-

gates unless they would pledge

themselves to vote as Mr. Packard

ordered them. Finally, by a series

of fraudulent, corrupt and tyrannical

measures, they rammed the

choice of a small Customhouse ring

down the throats of the convention

in the place of able and well-known

Republicans, who were really their

choice, drove away over one-half of

their own members, and cut them-

selves off from the whole body of

regular Republicans, so that success

under their lead, and with their

ticket, is impossible.

This convention, so constituted,

in obedience to the will of its mas-

ter, James F. Casey, and his chief

tool, S. B. Packard, nominated an

ex-United States collector of cus-

oms and a Johnson Democrat and

a resident of Illinois for Governor,

who was the defender of the mas-

sacre of 1866, who refused to em-

ploy a single colored man in the

Customhouse and who refused to

vote for Mr. Sumner's civil rights

bill in the United States Senate; a

man who has never had a perman-

ent residence in this State, has

never been identified with the Re-

HURRAH FOR PINCHBACK.

FROM THE IBERVILLE NEWS.

In hoisting the name of Hon. P.

B. S. Pinchback, and declaring him

our candidate for the gubernatorial

nomination from the forthcoming

Convention of the Republican

party, we but give expression to the

almost unanimous sentiment of the

colored people of this State. Nor

is Mr. Pinchback less acceptable to

those white Republicans who re-

spect him for his many fine qualities,

than to those colored ones who re-

vere him for his devotion to his

race. The success of our party is

to us an object of higher considera-

tion, than the aggrandizement of

any one of its favorite leaders. But

victory will always perch upon its

banners, when its command is en-

trusted to that central figure toward

whom all eyes are involuntarily

turned. That our candidate is the

only man in Louisiana to-day, who

is capable to consolidate the Repub-

lican party, will be denied by no

candid observer of the political sit-

uation. If we desire to go into the

campaign under a standard-bearer

The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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Republican papers throughout the State please copy.



FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873.

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

The Louisiana Sugar Bowl

refers in the following approving

manner to the establishment in New

Iberia of a large school: "The

largest public school we ever heard

of is now taught in Houma, by

Miss Mary N. James. She has 172

pupils, and no assistant, excepting

some of her older pupils. This is

one of the colored schools of the

place, and we are at a loss to un-

derstand why other schools are not

established, and more teachers fur-

nished.

In the absence of more pre-

cise information with regard to a

new exchange which has just put

in its appearance from New Iberia,

we copy a notice of the same jour-

nal from the Baton Rouge State

Journal:

A Kellogg-Antoine organ has

been started in the town of New

Iberia, called the Progress. It is

published by J. R. Jolley, a Custom-

house inspector of the port of New

Orleans, who was sent to Baton

Rouge convention. As there is not

a port of entry in his vicinity, or any

possible employment for a customs

officer as such, it is plain that Mr.

Jolley draws his four or five dollars

salary from the United States treas-

ury for his interference in local

politics. And yet Casey & Co. de-

clare there is no federal interference

in State affairs.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased

to see that some colored people, who

are living on their own land, have

begun to set out trees for fruit and

shade. Fruit is a very important

part of human food. People are

healthiest when it is raised and

eaten in abundance. In this warm

climate, too much meat, especially

pork, is used. Much of the sickness,

common here, may be traced to

that cause.—Equal Rights

MATTER OF EXPLANATION.

The Citizens' Guard, of July 23,
contains the report of a harangue
made recently by Burch in St.
James, from which we extract the
following:

"Governor Pinchback in his
speech in this parish last week,
made a charge that Senator Antoine
had refused his support and influ-
ence to elect him (Gov. Pinchback)
Lieutenant Governor, and also that
he had signed a compact with the
Democratic Senators having the
same object in view. Governor
Pinchback avers that Senator Antoine
has committed a positive crime in
so refusing his support; but if it
was a crime, of how much greater
magnitude was the crime of which
Governor Pinchback was guilty, when
he persistently opposed the
election of Oscar J. Dunn to the
United States Senate? If then, ac-
cording to Governor Pinchback,
Senator Antoine committed a crime
in engaging to oppose his election,
is not the former at least equally as
guilty as the latter? Another thing:
Governor Pinchback charges Sena-
tor Antoine with conspiracy as one
of the means of opposition to him;
now, is Governor Pinchback willing
to inform us what means he em-
ployed in opposing Governor Dunn
for the United States Senate?"

No man of any sense can possi-
bly find any comparison between
what Burch calls Mr. Pinchback's
opposition to the late Lieutenant
Governor, in the Senatorial contest,
and Mr. Antoine's opposition to Mr.
Pinchback. A very essential dif-
ference is to be found in the fact
that in the Senatorial contest both
were aspirants, whereas in the
"Wilderness" struggle, Mr. Antoine
repudiated all aspiration in that
direction. In the Senatorial con-
test the aspirants were both out,
and each was laudably anxious to
become the "choice of the people."

In the "Wilderness" Senators
contest, the effort was to oust the
colored man that was in, even at the
cost of filling his place with a Demo-
crat. But in order to expose the
desperate straight to which Mr.
Burch and his Co-demagogues are
driven to find excuse for abusing
and vilifying Mr. Pinchback, let us
explain.

—Lt. Gov. Dunn, Gen. West, P. J.
Kennedy, W. L. McMillan, M. Hahn,
Mr. Pinchback and others were spoken
of as candidates for the U. S. Sen-
ate; the friends of each were ac-
tively at work to secure the election
of their respective choice. Messrs.
Dunn and Pinchback being the only
colored men spoken of, Mr.
Pinchback proposed to Mr. Dunn
to support him if he should ascer-
tain that he had more colored votes
than himself, and asked Mr. Dunn
if he would do the same thing in
case he (Pinchback) should be the
strongest. Mr. Dunn refused to
answer then, but took it "under ad-
visement." Three caucusses of the
colored members of the Legislature,
were held in which Burch was con-
spicuous, and he knows that in each
of them Mr. Pinchback was declared
to be the choice for the U. S. Sen-
ate. Gov. Dunn, satisfied that he
had not the votes with him, stated
to the last caucus that he would
allow himself to be nominated, when
he would decline, and advised his
friends to vote for Pinchback as long
as he had a chance; then to vote
for Kennedy. Had Gov. Dunn
been the favorite and received the
nomination, the malignant Burch
knows that Mr. Pinchback would
have given him the hearty support
he had pledged himself to do in his
speech at a dinner given in the
Union League Club Room a short
time before the election, at which
Burch was present, and complimented
the utterance.

In the other case, Mr. Antoine
was not a candidate, but we claim
disregarded party ties, and personal
friendship and joined hands
with the life long enemies of his
race and of the Republican party in
their attempts not only to defeat
the election of Lieutenant Governor,
but to turn him out after he had
been elected, and then to put a Demo-
cratic-Customhouse man in his
stead. But it is said to the honor
of the only colored Senators, to join
in this effort, and further attempt to
disrupt the party, and overthrow the
government. With this clear state-
ment of undeniable facts, we leave
our readers to see for themselves
where the comparison comes in, and
where the contrast suggests itself.

About "the means" employed let
us say a word. About two months
before the meeting of the Legisla-
ture, Burch thought his chances for
the speakership good, and as Mr.
Pinchback was a candidate for the

United States Senate, and also in
favor of electing a colored man
speaker, these two agreed to open a
suite of rooms in which free whiskey
and cigars should abound at all times
(half of the expenses of which Burch
was to pay, but has failed yet to do),
and attract the "mutual friends"
who were to be counseled to support
Burch for speaker and Pinchback
for Senator. We remember some
particularly refreshing efforts of
Burch's to convince his audiences
of the peculiar fitness of Mr.
Pinchback over Mr. Dunn, and yet
Burch has the audacity to pretend
abhorrence of the opposition to Mr.
Dunn.

Now, let us tell of some of the
"means employed," (but certainly
not in opposition to Mr. Dunn, be-
cause he had not the ghost of a
chance,) to carry the election.

On the morning of the election,
current report had it that the col-
ored men had sold out to Gen. West
for one thousand dollars each. In
the last caucus Mr. Pinchback spoke
of the report and told the members
not to sell out, but if they must do
so, to do so, to him, as he would
spend twenty thousand dollars rather
than see that opportunity lost to
send a colored to the U. S. Senate,
and it is gratifying to record that
every member affirmed his allegiance
"without money and without price,"
and advised the use of such
money on the white men if ne-
cessary. It is well known that
with the exception of J. B. Lott,
Harry Lott, H. Kearson, and five
others on whom it was alleged the
temptation to vote for West was too
strong, the colored men "stood to
their bargain."

We have been thus explicit for the
information of those friends in the
country who may otherwise be in-
duced to believe the insinuations of
Burch, and to imagine that question-
able means were employed where
they were not, and further to show
that if "the means used" were wrong
he was as culpable as any one else,
being intimately associated in the
use of them.

—Mr. Wm. U. Saunders in addi-
tion to his separation from the
party he lately pursued, has ac-
cording to the Savannah Journal
issued a challenge to debate with
any colored Republican in the
United States, on the political issues
of the day. The Journal says:
A. A. Bradley, of this city, has
accepted his challenge, and has so
notified him. Republicans here
think it would do Mr. Bradley good
to practice a little in his political
speechifying before some of the
many Republican meetings now
being held. A curiosity is being
manifested to hear him, and a wish
expressed that he would come square
out!

TIMELY VIGILANCE.—The constant
furore driving on Canal street of
late, and the accidents which have
occurred in consequence of the
recklessness of the jehus attracted
the attention of Lieutenant Gov-
ernor Pinchback, President of the
Metropolitan Police Board, and ac-
cordingly on the assembling of that
body on Monday morning last, Mr.
Pinchback suggested to Superin-
tendent Badger the propriety of en-
forcing the provisions of City Ordi-
nances in relation to the subject.
Superintendent Badger quickly re-
sponded to this recommendation
and has issued the following order:

"In view of the frequent accidents which
have occurred of late, resulting from fast
driving, the attention of the force is called
to article 1242 Revised City Laws and Ordi-
nances, which will be read with this com-
munication, and members of this depart-
ment are instructed to put a stop to such
less driving, especially of cotton floats,
that now prevail. Captains of the First,
Third and Fourth Precincts will augment
their force on Canal street for a few days,
and stop the furious driving of pleasure
vehicles on that street between Claiborne
street and Clay street."

The colored people of Hous-
ton, Texas, have purchased a large
lot of ground opposite the Fair
Grounds in that city, for the estab-
lishment of a park for celebrations,
public meetings, and public amuse-
ments generally among themselves.
The daily Union praises the move
as "one in the right direction and
indicative of the progress of taste
and public spirit among them."

A colored lady by the name
of Carr was rudely ejected from the
main cabin of a Chesapeake steamer.
She brought action in the United
States District Court, Baltimore, and
recovered \$25.00 damages.

We trust that Carr will be kept in
motion until all initerating "Ameri-
can citizens of African descent,"
shall have been brought to the land
of equal civil rights.—Christian Re-
corder.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.—The
Ninth Ward has elected her four
additional delegates to the adjourned
Convention of Aug. 9. They are
J. W. Edwards, Alfred Jones, Fos-
ter Chase, John Major—all veterans
in the service of the party, says the
New Orleans Republican.

The New Orleans Times de-
fines the McEnery nominations as
an "unauthorized rump, composed of
the fragments of two unauthorized
committees." According to this
isn't worthy even of the title—
rump.

The persistent efforts of Mr.
Victor Hugo, in behalf of Mr. Henri
Rochefort, have at last resulted in
the commutation of the sentence of
banishment from France to New
Caledonia, to simple banishment
from France.

The editor of the Terrebonne
Patriot evidently possesses an en-
quiring turn of mind. In his last
issue he expresses his concern for
the late Senator O'Hara in this
wise:

"Where is the Hon (?) Senator
Pat. O'Hara of Wilderness fame?
This question we are unable to an-
swer, as we believe his followers in
the parish are unable to tell of his
whereabouts. His servants have been
daily for a month past at the depot
looking anxiously for his arrival, but
as yet he has not put in an appearance.
The gentleman from Cork has about
closed his career in our parish and
anticipates taking a trip up Salt
river in November next."

ADDRESS

JAMES A. COTTRELL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

The contrast between colored people
of Louisiana of to day, and those of ten years
ago is nowhere more strikingly presented,
than in the fact and features of this Con-
vention. Ten years ago as a race, we were
enslaved, denied all opportunities of edu-
cation and liable to be hunted over hill
and dale throughout this vast land as chaf-
fers. To-day we are assembled as free men
coming from the various walks and vocations
of life clothed with the rights of citizen-
ship, of suffrage, and of educational ad-
vantages; in a word, with the opportunity
of individual development, limited by our
own efforts alone. That much remains to
be done for us, and by us is true; but
much has been done; thank God, equal-
ity beyond doubt; the chains between the
dark morn of slavery, and its degraded
civilization, and the firm ground and
cheerful light of freedom has been crossed.
There remains now for us as a race, to ob-
tain a set of public rights which, unlike
those already secured are harmless towards
all men; take from no man's power or
comfort; that we should in all public places
and vehicles, when we have the ability and
willingness to compensate therefor; when-
ever we are hungry be allowed to eat;
whenever we are weary, be allowed a place
of rest; whenever we are called to travel,
be allowed comfortable places for rest and
food, can harm no man, cannot interfere
with the feelings of the most sensitive, un-
less he be besotted by prejudice, and must
be received by all the good throughout the
world with joy and congratulation.

There is in this convention much of
promise; while it is natural it is also
hopeful that we who have ourselves drank
such bitter drops of sorrow, should strive
to alleviate the sorrows of others, and
should as our organizations here repre-
sented and this convention itself import,
administer and disseminate the thousand
charities of life.

While there is this achievement and this
promise in our situation, there is also
corresponding responsibility; man free to
advance in knowledge, in position, in
influence and fame, is bound by all the
incentives which center in human life to
show an individual progress which shall
be as earnest and as rapid as his oppor-
tunity is fair and unfettered. We need
this earnest devotion to individual devel-
opment, we need individual frugality,
even parsimony and self-denial, that we
may accumulate and put by wealth for
our children and transmit to them lands
and incomes. We need a steadily indus-
trious spirit which will welcome long days
of toil, since it brings with it the free-
man's appointment. We need a spirit of
study, a thirst for knowledge which will
lead us to devote our leisure hours with
our families to gathering and making our
own from books, from letters, from ser-
mons, all the ideas possible.

We need an uncompromising spirit and
determination to have for our children the
most uninterrupted and best system of
schooling, so that when they stand in our
places they will, by their personal ac-
quirements in the various professions of
life be able to compete with the citizens
of the world, who will then be to a still
greater degree than at present established
within the boundaries of our State.

We need, lastly, the stern principle
which will lead us as a general thing to
turn away from the precarious demoniz-
ing and every way unsatisfactory life
which comes from holding political offices,
one dollar honestly earned in any trade or
profession is worth more than that which
comes from the doubtful tenure of any
political appointment.

Let us then with these motives devote
all our energies to advancing ourselves and
our race, so that as the years pass and the
bright anniversary of emancipation re-
turns, we may as a people be continually
advancing ourselves in knowledge, in ma-
terial wealth and power.

GRAND MASS MEETING IN
ST. HELENA.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

Gov. Pinchback's Address.

On the 18th instant, according to
arrangement, the people of St. He-
lena, in the vicinity of Amite City
assembled to hear speeches from Lt.
Governor Pinchback and Senator
Barber. The meeting was duly
called to order by the President of
one of the clubs and amid great
anxiety to hear the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor, he was called to his feet. On
rising, the Lieutenant Governor said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—

We have unpleasant times to have
our little talk. I did not expect to
find so much water up here, but it
is perhaps better to have a little too
much water than to have what I
find in some parishes—a little too
much whiskey.

In opening my remarks I must
state that I have not come here so
much for the purpose of making a
campaign speech as for the purpose
of setting myself right before you,
and I am deeply grateful for the
invitation which has afforded me so
good an opportunity to do so.

I understand there has been a
number of gentlemen here who have
tried by every means to destroy
your confidence in me; they have
told you all sorts of stories to ac-
complish this end, and advised the
colored people especially to stay
away from any meetings called by
me or my friends. Of course you
know whether anything like that
has been done. (Yes, yes, it has.)
I will call your attention to this,
and it ought to strike you as being
extraordinary. They have said I
am not a Republican. (We know
better; we know you are one.) And
cannot be trusted by the party. Now,
if I am not a Republican and can
prove that I am not, how is it
they are afraid of you hearing
it, and of meeting me themselves?

If the charges these men make
against me are true, they can prove
them, and they would be willing to
allow you to hear my defense; but
they know full well that they are
false, and therefore they strive to
prevent you from hearing me or my
friends in my defense. Isn't that
so? [Loud cries of yes, yes; it is
so.]

And not only are the Custom-
house satellites opposed to hearing
of from me, but they are afraid to
permit a discussion of their own
principles and policy. I say afraid,
and mean it. They do not dare to
meet in debate any one who is fa-
miliar with their acts. They want
to keep you in ignorance of the true
state of affairs, as in that lies their
only hope. They seek darkness; they
shun the light, one ray of which
would expose all the hideous-
ness of their acts. I affirm, with-
out fear of contradiction, that any
set of principles, or any policy which
will not bear ventilation, must
necessarily be bad. [That's so,
that's so.] Fair dealing, honest
men are always willing to give their
opponents a hearing, and leave the
verdict to the people, who are the
proper persons to decide which side
is right and which side is wrong.

For my part, I am ready at any time
to meet and discuss any political
question with whoever desire to do
so. I may not, it is true, use such
nicely turned sentences, or such elegant
English and perfect logic as
some college-bred gentlemen, but in
my own quiet, plain, homely way,
I will state the facts—the truths as
they appear to me.

For my part, I think you ought,
whenever you have the spare time,
to attend all meetings, as I do, and
hear every side of the political is-
sues of the day discussed, because
that prepares you to form a correct
judgment. If I came here to make
charges against people, and tell you
that they are thieves and scoundrels,
and if you hear another set of men
charge me and those who are con-
nected with me as being thieves and
scoundrels, you can put the two
statements together and take all
the facts they embrace into con-
sideration and make up your minds
as to which statement is correct,
and which of us is entitled to your
support and confidence.

It has been the policy of the Re-
publican party in this State to ad-
vise you to remain away from all
except Republican assemblies; and
I may have given some such advice
myself, but the time has come for
you to attend all kinds of political
meetings and hear what every man
has to say; compare all you hear
with what you have previously been
told, before you make up your mind
as to which is best. You are not
children, so to speak, in the ABC
of politics and stand in need of all
the information you can get from
all sources. We stand in need of
leaders than any other people.

We have not had the chances which
the other nationalities have had,
who form the American People, to
acquire knowledge, and therefore
we need those who have knowledge
to instruct, direct and lead us. It
is no shame, no disgrace for us to
admit that we are ignorant, because
the conditions and circumstances of
our lives, except in a few instances,
prevented us from acquiring even
the barest rudimentary education.

And now, my white fellow-citi-
zens, I would say a word to you,
but before doing so, allow me to
express the gratification I feel at
seeing you here on an occasion of
this kind and in such numbers.
Your presence at this meeting is
significant, it shows that the prej-
udice of race is fast wearing out;
it shows that the spirit of 1868, which
would not permit a colored man to
speak in public is dead, or if not
dead, is changed and ready to ac-
cept the new order of things. I am
glad to meet you, and I accept your
coming as an augury of the good
that is yet in store, when we shall
thoroughly and perfectly under-
stand each other, when we shall re-
alize how much we are dependent
on each other, and how essentially,
how absolutely indispensable it is to
bury all past differences for our in-
dividual good and that of our com-
mon country. I trust for your own
sakes as well as ours that as "by
the faults of others wise men cor-
rect their own," you will shape your
future policy so as to avoid again
committing the political blunders
which you have been guilty of. You
refused, when the war was over, to
accept the situation in good faith
and to take them by the hand, as
you should have done, and say to
them, we are one people, our inter-
ests are identical, and we will go in
with you to get a good government
and promote peaceful and friendly
relations.

You said that the reconstruction
Acts, and the 14th and 15th Amend-
ments would call for nothing and
that with the elevation of Seymour
and Blair, whom you were confident
of elevating, they would be wiped
out, and the old order of things re-
established with the single exception
of slavery. You failed to accept the
doctrine of the equality of all men
before the law, and that was your
greatest blunder; the one which
has caused all the evil and suffering
of which you complain. But let us
hope that the future will be better
and brighter than the past; let us
hope that since you have accepted
the amendments and the legislation
in pursuance thereof, since you have
recognized the fact that there are
ninety thousand colored voters in
this State, on whom depends the
question whether or not we shall
have a good government the next
four years, and which we can all
only live under but prosper; that you
will strike hands with us and earnestly
engage in the work of reform, and
the obliteration of prejudice, and in
blotting out for ever from our statutes
all partisan laws. There is one more
point on which I desire to speak to
my white friends, it is this.

You gentlemen complain that we
colored people are trying to Afri-
canize this State. Nothing is fur-
ther from our purpose, nothing is
more foreign to our desires. We
have never thought of such a thing,
and it is only through designing,
unscrupulous demagogues that you
have been led to believe such an ab-
surdity.

Again, you urge that you do not
wish to be ruled by ignorant men.
In this you are right. But do not
blame the colored people for being
ignorant, for it is not their fault.
Ordinarily, it is a fault, amounting
almost to a crime to be ignorant;
but it is no disgrace to the colored
people to admit their ignorance, be-
cause they have had no chance to
be otherwise. And right here, I
may remark that ignorance is not
confined exclusively to our race.
There are a great many whites who
are ignorant also, notwithstanding
their opportunities. If you desire
a better government, then help us
to make it by coming into our con-
vention at New Orleans, on the
9th of August, and putting up a
ticket that will command not only
the attention, but the respect and the
votes of the whole people.

The Republican party is equal to
all the demands of reform, and we
mean to have it. Come with us,
and rest assured you will find how
false the statement is that we desire
all the offices for ourselves. [A
voice: "Do you mean that?"] I do
mean it. [Bully.] Just take a
hand in your local affairs and send
us good delegates to our convention,
so that we may be able to select the
best men for the State ticket. And
when your parish conventions meet
just settle between yourselves who
are the best fitted among you for
the parish offices, but don't try to
keep the colored man out altogether
simply because he is colored, or on
the plea that he is ignorant and in-
competent. There are a great many
colored men well qualified for sev-
eral of your parish offices, and who
are perfectly reliable, and to such
men you ought to be willing to
give whatever positions they are
capable of filling.

Sometimes back a new political or-
ganization was formed in the city
of New Orleans, calling itself the
"Reform Party." The founders of
it published a platform of prin-
ciples in which it was declared that
they fully recognized the rights of
the colored people as guaranteed by
the 14th and 15th amendments, and
their orators went so far as to ad-
mit their civil or public rights. I
said if these men mean what they
say my work is done; all that I have
been battling for is won, and it
seemed to me that if the declara-
tion of principles had been accepted
in good faith all the differences that
divided the races were gone. But
what did the Reform party do? Did

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE
American People
OF THE INTRODUCTION
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE
UNITED STATES OF
Dr. G. Colletto's
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN
RENOWNED ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in England, France,
Germany, Austria and Prussia is unprece-
dented, having entirely superseded all mag-
nesias, salts, seltzers, oils, etc., of every de-
scription, and are universally acknowledged to
be the most effective and agreeable Purga-
tive ever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletto has just completed arrange-
ments to supply the people in America with
his valuable Pills, and to prevent any imita-
tion of them, manufactures them at his Cen-
tral Depot, No. 92 Carondelet street, New Or-
leans, where orders are already pouring in
from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletto,
to assure the people that his

ALTERNATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never
yet tried, would state that he is a graduate
member of the Royal College of Surgeons in
London, and during his extensive practice
for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has
abundantly proved some medicine which
would come within the reach of all, and
which would effectually cure a large
number of complaints so general, and for
the want of an article of this kind generally
goes neglected until the health is impaired
and undermined and the constitution shat-
tered. He, therefore, has tried them effectually
in Europe for the last fifteen years, with
the most satisfactory results, and their
success has been so complete, that it has as-
tonished even himself, and surpassed his
most sanguine expectations. One or two
boxes save hundreds of dollars in doctors'
fees every year in curing the following com-
plaints, which are at the foundation of all
diseases:

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it
with
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If your skin is diseased and you are cov-
ered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores,
scars or scurf, use
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS
will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer
or Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure
complete in taking
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If your Liver is sluggish and you are suf-
fering with jaundice and palpitation of the
heart, you can be cured by taking
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are con-
stituted, your skin dry and feverish, your
head hot and aching, your mouth and lips
 parched and your eyes red and constipated,
or inflamed, you will find immediate relief
in taking
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach,
bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain
in the small of the back, difficulty in stoop-
ing without falling, weakness in the knees
and dizziness in the head, with dimness of
sight, you can remove the inflammation and
restore your strength by using
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated
constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude,
loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of ap-
petite, short breath, and are nervous and rest-
less, with circulation of the blood, try
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are
liable to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus
Fever, or Fever and Ague, you can escape
these diseases entirely by taking as a pre-
ventive
DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

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of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on
superfine calendered paper, and is pub-
lished weekly

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and good taste, which we have no doubt,
are to-day making very many homes hap-
pier than they may have been before the
women began taking lessons in personal
and household and social management
from this good-natured mentor.—*The Na-
tion, N. Y.*

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icals, to one address for one year, \$7 00.

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62 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

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concerning current scientific discovery as
it could be if it was the organ of the "So-
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Medical Office and Surgery,
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Post Office Box 300, New Orleans, La.
Medical Office and Surgery,
62 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Resolved, That we, the members of the
Colfax Guards, do hereby recognize the nom-
ination made by the Packard convention, and
we hereby denounce Mr. Kellogg as a
traitor to the Republican party, be it fur-
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
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Five	15	25	35	45	75
Six	18	30	40	55	90
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All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Jon F. P. executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

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28 St. Charles Street,
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Attorney at Law,
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jan18-6m

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STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

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All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

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Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

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FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

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FOR LADIES.

Supplied by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. W. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

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SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wholesale Single or Double Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trunk and Walking Skirts, Chemises, Drawings, Hosiery, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Supplied for waiting Outlets, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the latest styles, and supplied at lowest prices.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

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FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders respectfully solicited.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

No. 137 POYDRAS STREET,

BETWEEN CAMP AND ST. CHARLES STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons' Type. A Full Supply at Manufacturers' Prices.

C. C. NEALLY

RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,

No. 217 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Contractors, Planters, Housekeepers, etc., supplied promptly with most reliable

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.

TERMS CASH.

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Jan. 26, '72-ly

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TO

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FROM

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Manufacturers and Dealers

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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A Glance through their immense stock

—OR—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Fournaces, Arabas, Jackets, Shawls, Rackings, Cleeplings, Cloths, Flannels, Lace, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc.

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ST. PHILIP STORE,

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TRIMMINGS AND HATS

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17...CHARTRES STREET...17

ABROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and

Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

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O. Urtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hats, etc., Lace Curtains, Corsets, etc.

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—AND—

TRUST COMPANY,

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1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON...Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights.....6 to 8 o'clock

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OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, ARINE

AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAID LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool

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Bremen, at the option

of the insured.

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A. CARRIERS, Vice-President.

J. F. ROUX, Secretary.

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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as follows at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

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JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL

POINTS NORTH, WEST AND

EAST, AT THE LOWEST

RATES.

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JAMES T. TUCKER,

General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

Rouge aens, Coa to Rail-ndrease T passem- mi-weekly

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GRANTHOPE, Master;

James McElroy, Clerk,

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.,

and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Monday and Thursday evenings.

For freight or passage apply on board,

to

E. O. MELLANBY, 11 Conti street.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

and the Bends.—The fine

passenger steamers of

this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad,—also to St. Louis.

Through tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State-rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,

87 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet Street

GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG

AND THE BENDS.

Leaves on THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

GREENVILLE AND/OR

Sunny Side, Egg's Point,

Barnard, Grand Lake, Loc-

ta, Maryland, Carolina, Picher's Point,

Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania,

Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Bod-

ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,

Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,

and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE.

Will leave as above, and will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,

150 Common Street

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE

Louisiana

DYEING AND SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CLAUDE,

Steam Dyer and Scourer,

228...CANAL STREET...228

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BARRIN,

jan18-6m.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's

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—OR—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

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[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

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ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side

Combs, no matter of what material

made, unless sold under a license

from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Writers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Widow, Son, and Daughter of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!